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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

EVOLUTION.

I can't despise the mud and mire,
Tho' neither fills me with desire,
Because I know that out of these
By life's eternal mysteries
Have sprung in some unfathomed way
The splendors that we see today,
And up from pain hath come to be
A world of love and chivalry.

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Five thousand barbers of Brooklyn, N. Y., have gone on strike. Republican campaign trickery is suspected.

Apparently about the only thing Secretary Lansing forgot was to take exception to Carranza's whiskers.

Standard Oil officials assert that "economic causes" justified the advance in the price of gasoline. They needed the money probably.

The Progressives of Kansas will have no ticket, State or national in the field this year. Can it be possible that Vic Murdock was all there ever was to the organization in the Sunflower State?

We must be taking our amusements seriously when the success or failure of professional baseball teams is discussed as solemnly as the possibility of armed conflict between the United States and Mexico.

We made our own choice of enemies in Mexico. If we had to do it over again would we select Huerta and Villa and put them out of business for the purpose of installing Carranza in power?

More money is needed to buy fireworks for the celebration of the Fourth in Washington, but perhaps when the day comes we shall be quite satisfied to leave that part of the program to the boys in Mexico.

Some of the dispatches from Berlin are susceptible of the interpretation that if the United States goes to war with Mexico Germany will at once resume her ruthless and indiscriminate methods of submarine warfare.

It is reported that the Carranza government has withdrawn the \$4,000,000 it had on deposit in New York. Since we have heard no recent complaints of shortage of freight cars or steamers it evidently was not Mexican currency.

There are indications that Germans are now ally themselves with our enemies in Mexico. They are probably indignant against President Wilson because he didn't give them this opportunity by getting into war down there long ago.

It is said that in a letter formally declining the Progressive nomination, which is to be made public next Monday, Col. Roosevelt will discuss the Mexican situation. We can look forward to a crop of new words and a memorable contribution to literature.

President Wilson has declined in deliver, in Baltimore, another address on the subject of peace. The bad effect on all the warring European powers of his previous remarks has probably taught him discretion; and, besides, he might be interrupted by cannonading along the Rio Grande.

A member of Congress, addressing a class of high school graduates, pointed out the evil results of parental indulgence and deplored the present-day tendency to provide pleasure and amusement rather than useful tasks for boys and girls. Mothers and fathers who failed to attend the graduation exercises need not expect to receive a faithful account of them, except through the newspapers.

Still another woman suffragist has visited the President and urged him to give his approval to the giving of votes to women by Constitutional amendment. Since he has repeatedly expressed his conviction that the question in one for the States to decide individually, a renewal of importunities suggests that the women are hopeful that the President will change his mind because a national campaign is on. A very little reflection would convince them of the futility of their efforts.

"The spirit of America is against war, not because we have grown cowardly and fear death," said Secretary of the Interior Lane, in an address at Brown University; "nor because we have grown flabby and soft, nor even because we have become conscious converts to the Prince of Peace. But we in America have something larger to do. We are discovering our country. We have not time for war. We are doing something so much more important. We are at work." Yet Americans have both time and inclination for a necessary war now, just as they had in the years when they were working very much harder. The truth is that at no period in their history have the American people done so little work for such large returns as at present.

Too Late to Avert War.

Carranza's mind has grasped the meaning of the mobilization of the United States militia and he would like to avoid the consequences of his knavery and truculence. In the past the foolish First Chief has not been able to understand the diplomatic communications of this government because of the absence of bombast, which in his vocabulary is a synonym for firmness and impressiveness. When, at his insolent demand, President Wilson withdrew Funston's army of occupation, sent in after the first invasion, by way of Vera Cruz, Carranza regarded the withdrawal as a surrender to him, the mighty chieftain. He has since mistaken the administration's patience and forbearance, in the face of the butchery and robbery of Americans followed by his own mockery and insults, for fear of his arms. Until the order was issued for the mobilization of the militia his actions were governed by a belief that, while he might, in superior force, pursue Villa, we could not be provoked into war with Mexico. And the last note of Secretary Lansing is a confession that Carranza's belief was not wholly unreasonable.

He has discovered his mistake too late, though he is making frantic efforts to save himself and Mexico from the fate he has invited. He has issued new orders for the protection of the border and he has appealed to the influence of European powers; but the situation is out of his hands. He cannot control his own forces, nor can he stay the hand of the United States now that it has been stretched forth. There may now be no way of averting war; certainly it would appear to be inevitable unless Carranza voluntarily surrenders the government or it is quickly wrested from him by a strong man and a real patriot, if Mexico has one.

Reports reached Washington last night of a battle between Americans and the forces of the de facto government, in which a number of our cavalrymen were killed. If the report is confirmed, the war already has begun, and the United States will have no choice but to pursue it with all the resources at its command until the enemy sues for peace; and the peace treaty must be the final chapter in the history of the Mexican problem.

The Comptroller's Surrender.

The Comptroller of the Currency is magnanimous, after all. Yesterday he addressed to the Riggs National Bank a letter containing 7,000 words, notifying it of his approval of its application for a renewal of the charter for a period of twenty years. He did this in spite of grave derelictions of the bank officials, to which he calls attention in the very first paragraph of his extended epistle, as follows:

This application, if granted in its present form, would extend the life of the corporation for twenty years and one day, which the Comptroller of the Currency has no power to grant, as the law now permits an extension of twenty years only. The application should be amended so as to provide that the association shall continue until the close of business on June 20, 1936, instead of June 27, 1936. The application, to be legal, should also bear a 10-cent internal revenue stamp, as required by law. I shall assume, for the purpose of this decision, that the application has been amended as thus indicated and that the 10-cent internal revenue stamp has been affixed.

And then, with 6,800 words intervening, he gives his approval in 100 more to the application. He forgives that extra day in a period of twenty years and he forgives the omission of the formality of the 10-cent revenue stamp; he saves the bank. If that isn't magnanimity what is it?

The other 6,800 words set forth fifty-seven or more alleged reasons why the charter that is to be ought not to be extended; but what are they in the reckoning of one to whom twenty years and a day are but twenty years; one who can make a psychological revenue stamp do the work of a material dime when moved by generous impulses? The Comptroller simply could not refuse to approve the extension of the charter. Irresistible impulse triumphed over sense of official duty and the Comptroller's surrender was complete.

Industry After the War.

From Paris comes announcement of the general plans adopted at the recent conference of statesmen representing the allied belligerent nations for the safeguarding of their industrial welfare while the war lasts and after it ends. The allies are to trade among themselves to the exclusion of their present enemies and precautions against "dumping" are to be adopted. The news serves to remind us that no step has yet been taken to protect the industrial interests of our own country against the dangers that will confront them as soon as the war ends. The Democratic platform declares that such protective measures will be devised by the nonpartisan tariff commission proposed by the President, and it appears to be recognized that the present machinery of the government designed for industrial encouragement and direction, though it has been largely augmented, is inadequate for the work. But while the President has recommended, Congress has failed to act and should the war end in the near future we should be found totally unprepared to deal with the great problems that would at once arise. The President has admitted that he would have difficulty in finding the right men to serve on a tariff commission, and after they were selected no little time would elapse before anything of value could be accomplished. The situation calls for immediate action by Congress, unless it is indifferent to the country's future welfare.

Possession of the Ocean.

Emperor William, who has recently been proclaimed "Admiral of the Atlantic Ocean," seems to be in no hurry to take possession of his new dominion. For the present he is content to view it from the security of the Kiel Canal, but later, when there shall be none to dispute his title, he will no doubt quietly and peacefully assert his claim. But while that time comes any one may claim the title to the admiralty of the Atlantic Ocean without molestation or interference. What's in a name?—Hartford Courant.

The Poet Laureate.

Dr. Bridges' sonnet on Kitchener does not remove the old impression that the laurel wreath is fatal to poetry. Is it quite true that England "had trust in none but" the Earl who served her so faithfully and efficiently? Was it a "proud ship" that "fell by the lone Orkneys ere the set of sun"? We endure poets; for poets laureate we are sorry. It is not their fault that poetry made to order shows its origin.—New York Sun.

SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, June 21.—The health department has given New York restaurants what is best described as a wallop.

Some time ago it was decided to investigate officially all eating places and classify them as either bad, fair, or good. The inspection was to be thorough and unexpected. Apparently it has been both.

Now for years New York has done a good deal of bragging about its wonderful hotels and its magnificent restaurants, both the finest in the world, and so forth and so on. Well, the health department inspectors have been at it now for a few days and so far they have not been able to find one single eating place that they can classify as good.

Out of the first two hundred examined, only four were rated as fair. The rest were all bad. I don't know whether the shock has been greater to the restaurant keepers or to New York's pride. The remarkable thing, too, is that the restaurants the inspectors approved of are not the fashionable, expensive, high-class kind at all. There is not a lobster palace among them.

On the contrary, it was the cheap eating rooms, the beaneries, that were found to be in the most sanitary condition. One place that has had a great deal of advertising as being the home of pure food and has been lifted into fame by magazine writers, was found to be in a pretty rotten condition so far as cleanliness went.

Of course, the inspectors have not given out the names of the restaurants to the public, but they have so described them that any one at all familiar with New York could not possibly mistake the ones they were referring to.

I believe that restaurants can announce by placards or on their bills of fare the class the inspectors have put them in. Of course they wouldn't say anything about it unless they came in the "good" class. So when they don't flaunt the word "good" any one may tell that they are either bad or only fair.

After they have been thoroughly tested and have had a chance to mend their ways, if they see fit, I understand that the authorities will then officially and openly brand them so that every patron may know just what sort of food he is really getting. That's going to make a lot of trouble or I miss my guess. Just see what an opportunity it will open for blackmail and attempted bribery at the least. No man who keeps a restaurant that amounts to anything is going to allow his place to be branded as "bad." He is going to use all sorts of methods, legitimate and illegitimate, to stop it.

Col. Fred Feigle, formerly of Texas, and the Texas Rangers, has a son who is about to graduate from Harvard. Then he is going to the Plattsburg camp. In talking to Mrs. Feigle today, she told me that for years she had always written to her son in poetry, or perhaps rhyme would be better. When I asked her if he liked that kind of letter she replied that he had to like it. The boy was christened Jefferson Davis, which would indicate that Col. Feigle is still unconquered.

Mrs. Feigle writes poetry for pleasure. When her husband started the Tammany Times years ago Mrs. Feigle was the staff poet. Subsequently she wrote several plays that had quite a little measure of success. Now she confines her literary efforts entirely to her correspondence with her son.

Mr. Frank Jay Gould has sent an order to this country for 6,000 portable houses which he will give to French and Belgian families whose homes have been destroyed in the war. The houses are now being made for him and will be shipped within a month. They are very simple affairs and can be set up in an hour or so and put together with a screwdriver.

Mr. Gould is now living in a modest little country house just outside of Paris. You will think it the home of a retired tradesman rather than that of an American multimillionaire, but Mr. Gould never was much of a hand to exploit his wealth. While he is generous to a fault he never throws his money around and is as democratic in manner as a ward politician.

Most of his time now he spends in working in his garden. It seems a little odd for Jay Gould's son to devote his days to hoeing potatoes. That is certainly an example of back to the soil with a vengeance, and after one generation only, for it must be remembered that Jay Gould himself started out in life as a brakeman up around Albany somewhere, after being brought up on a farm.

Frank Gould has always had a weakness for theatrical affairs. His present wife was on the stage when he met and married her. She was a Miss Edith Kelley. It is a singular coincidence that his first wife was a Miss Edith Kelley also, the daughter of Eugene Kelley, the banker. Two of his brothers, George and Howard, also married actresses. Mrs. George Gould was Edith Kingdon, who played ingenue roles in Augustin Daly's company. Their married life has been very happy. Howard Gould married Katharine Clemmons and that alliance was not quite so successful.

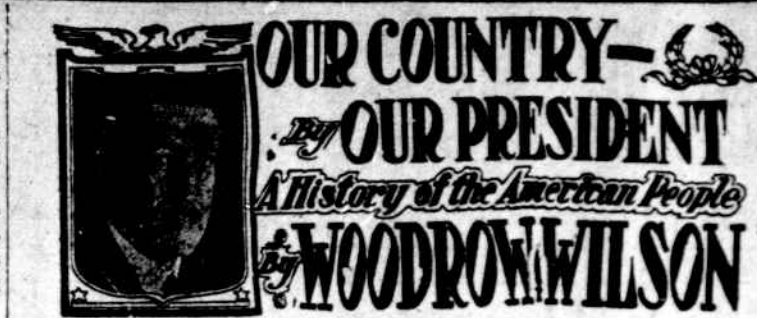
Some years ago, Frank Gould invested pretty heavily in London theaters. He bought a large block of stock in the famous Gaiety Theater, so that he almost had control of it, but George Edwards blocked his game, so that he was never anything more than a stockholder. He also owned a large share of the Adelphi and was the sole owner of the new music hall near Victoria Station.

He told me himself once that he had a strong ambition to make a record as a theatrical manager. He wanted to be a sort of Charles Frohman in London, but the war and other things upset his plans.

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Magnets Instead of Longshoremen.

Using powerful magnets to lift pig iron from docks at Ashland, Wis., the steamer Cicoo, the loading magnets, took on a cargo of pig iron for Buffalo, and shippers are awaiting results of the experiment with interest. A possible settlement of future longshoreman trouble. The Cicoo has three magnets, and with four men to work them the loading proceeded faster and cheaper than under the old method.—Electrical World.



An Industrial Revolution.

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The election of 1900 was won by argument. The country had never seen such a flood of pamphlets, such a rush of every man who could speak to the platform of every man who could write into the columns of the newspapers and the pages of the magazines. It was in the last analysis a contest between the radical and the conservative forces of the country, and the conservative forces won.

The election day, the 2d of November, saw more than fourteen million votes cast, and of these more than six and a half million were cast for Mr. Bryan. Mr. McKinley received 7,111,607. Every State north of the Ohio and the Potomac and east of the Mississippi gave its electoral votes to the Republican candidate, some of them, like New York and New Jersey, by unopposed majorities.

West of the Mississippi the Republicans carried Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Oregon, and California, and south of the Ohio and Potomac West Virginia and Kentucky. Even in North Carolina and Tennessee the Republican vote leaped up in significant strength. Nowhere did the tide of Democratic votes run as the tide of Republican votes ran in the States where opinion rallied strongly to maintain the established foundations of business.

Republican majorities were returned again, also, to both houses of Congress; and no one could doubt the verdict of the country. It was a singular thing how the excitement subsided when the sharp contest was over and the result known. Never before, perhaps, had there been occasion to witness so noteworthy an illustration of the peaceable fruits of untrammelled self-government, the cheerful, immediate, hearty acquiescence of a self-governing people in the processes of its own political life.

Not a tone of revolt was to be heard. The defeated party was content to await another election and abide by the slow processes of argument and conviction, and with a sense of relief on both sides the fight had been fought out and settled. Business took heart again. Whatever might be said for or against the free coinage of the two money metals at a ratio which was not the actual ratio of their real relative values, definite assurance as to the policy to be pursued was an indispensable prerequisite to the confident carrying forward of business enterprises; and the verdict of the country had at last been given so decisively that capitalists need, it seemed, have no uneasy misgivings even with regard to the next election, when another year's election had gone by.

And yet the air had not cleared entirely; the task of the party now restored to full power was not simplified by the mere vote of the people. Questions of the money exchange, and for that war and peace were, indeed, past, forgotten.

In March, 1896, the houses, Republican though they were, had taken from the statute book the old fragment that remained of congressional disabilities, enacting "That section two hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by chapter forty-six of the laws of 1884, which section is as follows: 'No person who held a

commission in the Army or Navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and afterwards served in the capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army or Navy of the United States,' be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

It was the final "Act of Oblivion" affairs would never again turn back to that day of bitterness and strife. It might be that even the deep agitation with regard to the money question was quieted. But no one could think that the influences which had stirred that troublesome question to such a heat had been set aside by the mere surrogates of the voters.

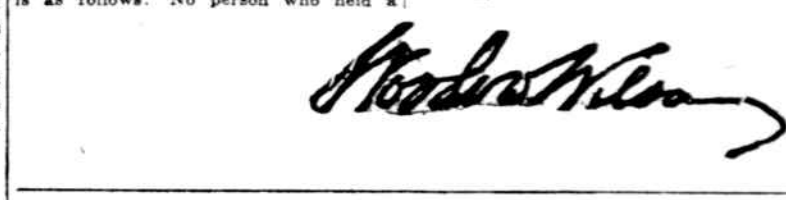
Obviously the business world, the whole world of industry, was in process of revolution. America, in particular, had come to the crisis and turning point of her development. Until now she had been struggling to release and organize her resources, to win her true economic place in the world. Hitherto she had been always a debtor nation, her instruments of industry making and to be made, her means of transportation the vast system of steel highways which were in process of construction. At the close of the civil war there were but thirty-five thousand miles of railway upon all the vast spaces of the continent; there were one hundred and fifty thousand more to add before its products and manufactures could be handled freely in the world's exchange, and for that vast increase foreign as well as domestic capital had to be borrowed by the hundreds of millions.

Except what her fields produced, the country had as yet but little with which to pay the interest and the capital of her debts: her fields were in some sense the granary of the world. As agricultural prices fell it required more and more food stuffs to balance in the three fatal years of depression, 1893-1896, when business threatened to stand still because of the state of the currency and the crops fetched little more than would pay for their carriage, it was necessary to pay huge foreign balances in coin, and \$7,000,000 in gold had to be shipped over sea to the country's creditors in a single twelvemonth (1895).

It was that extraordinary drain that made Mr. Cleveland's task next to impossible, to keep the Treasury reserve unexhausted and yet sustain the currency with gold payments. Not until the very year 1897, when the new Republican administration came in, did the crisis seem to pass. The country had at last built its railway and manufacturing systems up, had at last got ready to come out of its debts, command foreign markets with something more than its foodstuffs, and make for itself a place in the mastery of the world.

The turning point seemed to be marked by a notable transaction which took place the very month Mr. McKinley was inaugurated.

Tomorrow: A Return to Protection.



The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

Army officers who have seen service with Pershing's expeditionary force in Mexico have already reached the conclusion that it would be foolish to attempt to apply lessons of that campaign to any major campaigns the United States may be called upon to wage in the future. It is undoubtedly true, these officers say, that the army has learned a great many things during the past few weeks in Mexico, which will have definite bearing upon conditions of major warfare, but the lessons that have been learned were largely of an incidental nature.

It would be just as foolish, these officers declare, to proceed on the assumption that Pershing's campaign was real Mexican warfare, as it would be to assume that the campaign was a real campaign in tactics dictated by the Boer war were changes necessary in the event of a war with a first-class power.

There is a strong tendency in some quarters at this time to decry the value of the cavalry branch of the army, just because war conditions in Europe have been of a nature to discount the use of this arm. The value of cavalry has been decry in the Mexican campaign. The whole idea of preparing for war, it is believed, is to prepare especially for the foe whom seems to threaten.

Although the President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Maj. Gen. James B. Aleshire, as quartermaster general of the army, for another four-year term, there are rumors that he will retire in August. At the present time Maj. Aleshire has been granted a short leave, with the privilege of applying for additional time at the expiration of that period. It was believed that when Secretary of War Baker intimated that Gen. Aleshire would be appointed for another year in the office of Quartermaster General, Aleshire would accept the appointment as a compliment to his ability.

The health of Gen. Aleshire, however, has not been fully up to standard in recent months and his friends are of the opinion that he is not in a position to accept the nomination. It is said, also, that he is applying for retirement. In case such a request is made and granted, it seems altogether likely that the post of quartermaster general will be filled either by Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe or by Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol.

Both these officers are especially well adapted and equipped for the work of that post, as they have had extensive experience. It seems that Gen. Aleshire's poor health has been largely due to a too-tireless devotion to the duties of his office. It was under his administration that the three supply departments of the army were consolidated into the Quartermaster's Department.

Examinations to fill vacancies in the Medical Reserve Corps and in the Dental Corps of the army have been announced by Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A. The examination to fill vacancies in the Medical Reserve Corps has been set

for July 7, and the examinations for dentists will be just ten days later.

It is also expected that examinations to fill the newly-authorized veterinary corps, specified in the army reorganization act, will be held some time in the near future. When the examinations for the Medical Reserve Corps opens, it is believed there will be something like 100 vacancies to fill and an almost equally large number in the Dental Corps. The exact number of vacancies in this latter corps cannot be positively determined until the judge advocate general has handed down an opinion on the construction of provisions of the army reorganization act, providing for the increase.

It is interesting to note in this connection that this will be the first time the Surgeon General has ordered an examination for veterinarians, as such examinations were formerly held under the authority of the Agriculture Department.

Adj. Gen. McCain, of the army, is preparing to enlarge the recruiting facilities of the War Department, in order to increase enlistments in the regular army. He is the intention of Gen. McCain to take advantage of every provision of the new army law which tends to make the service more attractive to the man in the street or on the farm.

Gen. McCain has taken little stock in the stories that postmasters will not make good recruiting agents, as he believes a man who has made up his mind to join the army needs but little talk to get his name on an enlistment blank.

The strong tendency in the army to increase the number of 3-ton trucks now in use, is demonstrated in another recent order for twenty-eight 3-ton transport trucks and five additional 600-gallon tank trucks.

Heretofore there has been a sentiment in the army strongly in favor of the use of vehicles which were not in excess of two-ton capacity. It was believed that this type of vehicle was much more adaptable to the use of the War Department, and the idea has been completely overturned, chiefly due to the transportation problems encountered by the American forces with Pershing in Mexico.

The manufacturers of the three-ton trucks which have just been ordered say they are ready to prove their claim that this type of truck can go anywhere the two-ton truck can go, with a full load. Furthermore, they say they can stand at a lower expense.

Strange as it may seem, these vehicles have shown a surprising ability to get over the ground with heavy loads in territory where the operation of such heavy vehicles was considered almost impossible.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, Third Infantry, will report to this city and report.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Raymond, Medical Corps; Lieut. Col. James M. Keane, Medical Corps, and Capt.

Frank N. Chilton, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination of officers of the Medical Corps. Capt. W. L. Pyle, Medical Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Raymond, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William P. Banta, Capt. Robert M. O'Leary, So. Div. Second Cavalry, No. 12, Mar. 12, is related to First Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, Medical Corps, is appointed to go to relieve him from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, instead of July 10.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted First Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, Medical Corps, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

So much of Special Order, No. 12, Mar. 12, as relates to First Lieut. Charles W. Riller, Medical Reserve Corps, is amended to read as follows: First Lieut. Charles W. Riller, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report July 1 for duty.

The operation of paragraph 1, Special Order, No. 12, Mar. 12, relating to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Riller, is amended to read as follows: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Riller, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report July 1 for duty.

So much of paragraph 1, Special Order, No. 12, Mar. 12, as relates to First Lieut. Charles W. Riller, Medical Reserve Corps, is amended to read as follows: First Lieut. Charles W. Riller, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at the Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report July 1 for duty.

Paragraph 2, Special Order, No. 12, Mar. 12, relating to Capt. Norman F. Ramsey, Ordnance Department (First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry), is revoked.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. James P. Castleman, Thirtieth Cavalry, in Special Order, No. 12, Mar. 12, is extended ten days.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted First Lieut. Lee O. Wright, Ordnance Department.

A board of officers to consist of Maj. M. A. A. Shook, Medical Corps; Maj. East Nelson, Medical Corps; Capt. Edgar King, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination of officers of the Medical Corps to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Charles F. Chase, George P. Ford, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report July 1 for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Riller, Medical Corps; Capt. Norman F. Ramsey, Medical Corps; Capt. Adam E. Schlanzer, Medical Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps to determine their fitness for promotion.

Capt. James Bourke, Medical Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. Charles W. Riller, Medical Corps, president of the examining board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. George C. Dunham, Medical Reserve Corps, is ordered to accept duty at the office of the United States on account of an accident sustained while en route to Newport News, Va., for duty as surgeon on the transport Sumner.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted twelve days to take effect June 23, is granted Capt. Henry C. Madrox, Medical Corps.

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect June 23, is granted First Lieut. Halstead P. Connelman, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. John S. Johnson, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report detailed acting adjutant general, pending expedition, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. T. R. Rivers, Thirtieth Cavalry, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, Infantry, is extended to July 15. Maj. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as acting adjutant general, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to report.

Capt. John S. E. Young, Eighth Cavalry, having been found in an army report being investigated for active neglect of duty, is relieved from duty, and the retirement of Capt. Young from active service is announced.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in this city at the call of the president thereof for examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department, as may be ordered before it for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Detail of the board: Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Edwin B. Rabbitt, Ordnance Department; Maj. Allen W. Bennett, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. George W. Barr, Ordnance Department. The board will report by letter to Brig. Gen. William Crozier, president of the examining board in this city, for examination by correspondence, to determine his fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet in this city for the examination of officers of the Ordnance Department. Detail of the board: Col. Edwin B. Rabbitt, Ordnance Department; Maj. Allen W. Bennett, Ordnance Department; Maj. Allen W. Bennett, Ordnance Department; Maj. Allen W. Bennett, Ordnance Department.

Maj. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, will report to Col. Edwin B. Rabbitt, Ordnance Department, president of the examining board at Plattsburg, N. Y., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Ned B. Rabbitt, Fifth Field Artillery, is detailed as instructor-instructor, Organized Militia of Massachusetts, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and take station at that place for duty accordingly.

Capt. William E. P. French, United States Army, retired, with his name assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed at once to Fort Myer, Va., and take charge of property and funds